For Common Prosperity And Well-Being

Nippon Times

For Independence and Fraternity

No. 16,043 (THE 18th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1943 [illegible] Price 15 Sen

U.S. CASUALTIES IN PACIFIC WAR BIG AND COSTLY

Over 20,000 Men Lost by Foe In Solomons Area Between Oct. 27—Nov. 17

IGUCHI GIVES ESTIMATE

Avers Value of Warships Sunk Runs About $626,000,000 During Same Period

The personnel losses suffered by the enemy in the northern Solomons between October 27 and November 17 were set at between 19,095 and 24,045 in an extremely conservative estimate given out by Sadao Iguchi, Spokesman of the Board of Information, at a press conference held on Monday.

The Spokesman's estimate was made by taking into consideration the enemy's ability to conduct rescue but in view of the conditions surrounding fighting in darkness it is believed that the actual losses inflicted on the enemy were considerably greater. Also to be noted is that the Spokesman's estimate did not include the troops carried by the transports sunk or damaged.

Compiled into a list the estimate, an extremely conservative one of the losses sustained by the enemy in the short period between October 27 and November 17 is as follows:

Enemy Losses Huge

Instantly Sunk (80 to 100% Loss)

Type of Ship	Complement	No.	Minimum Loss	Maximum Loss
Large carrier......	2,000	2	3,200	4,000
Heavy cruiser.....	900	2	1,450	1,800
Cruiser	400	5	1,600	2,000
Cruiser or heavy destroyer	300	1	240	300
Heavy destroyer...	300	2	480	600
Large transport (including crew)...	1,000	3	2,400	3,000
		15		

Sunk (30 to 40% (Loss)

Type of Ship	Complement	No.	Minimum Loss	Maximum Loss
Battleship	2,000	4	2,400	3,200
Medium carrier ...	900	3	900	1,100
Heavy cruiser.....	900	4	1,100	1,500
Cruiser	400	4	480	640
Unidentified large warship	700	1	210	280
Cruiser or heavy destroyer	300	3	270	360
Destroyer	250	6	450	600
Transports (including crew).......	650	6	1,170	1,440
Small transports (including crew).	400	1	120	160
		32		

Damaged (10% Loss)

Type of Ship	Complement	No.	Minimum Loss	Maximum Loss
Battleship	2,000	2	400	400
Large carrier......	2,000	2	400	400
Medium carrier..	900	1	90	90
Heavy cruiser.....	900	11	990	990
Cruiser	400	1	40	40
Cruiser or heavy			240	240
destroyer	300	8	240	240
Destroyer	200	3	60	60
Large transport (including crew)...	1,000	3	300	300
Medium transport (including crew)	650	1	65	65
Small transport (including crew)	400	1	40	40
		33		
Total.........		80	19,095	24,045

Runs Into Millions

The value of the enemy warships sunk in the same area in the same period was estimated at $626,000,000 by the Spokesman. In view, however, of the increasing costs in the construction of warships, the cost of replacing the sunken warships is believed to be considerably greater now.

To replace the ships sunk off Bougainville Island, a sum approaching a full billion dollars would be required, it is believed. It is to be noted that the estimate does not include ships which were only damaged.

Following is the average cost of construction for various warships: (Figures are given in thousand dollars)

Type of Ship	Average Cost of Construction	No. Sunk	Value
Battleship	$60,000	4	$240,000
Heavy carrier.....	32,000	2	64,000
Medium carrier...	20,000	3	60,000
Heavy cruiser.....	15,000	6	90,000
Cruiser	10,000	9	90,000
Destroyer (H. & L.)	6,000	12	72,000
Unidentified large warship (classed as light cruiser).	10,000	1	10,000
Total..........			$626,000

In concrete terms, it was disclosed that a battleship of the North Carolina class costs $64,741,300 to build, one of the South Dakota class, $52,-

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NOTICE

Today being Niiname-Sai the Autumnal Harvest Festival, a national holiday, there will be no evening edition of the Nippon Times.

Last Rites for General

Above photo shows the family of the late General Nobumasa Tominaga offering incense at the funeral held Monday at the Aoyama Funeral Hall.

FUNERAL RITES HELD FOR GEN. TOMINAGA

Prime Minister Tojo, Field-Marshal Sugiyama and Others Attend Rites

Last rites for the late General Nobumasa Tominaga, who as Commander of an Army Corps died of illness on the foremost line in the Southern Region, were solemnized at the Aoyama Funeral Hall at 2 p.m. Monday under the sponsorship of the Army General Staff Office. Lieutenant-General Jo Iimura, President of the Army Staff College, was chairman of the funeral committee.

The Imperial gifts and floral tributes from Princes of the Blood and various other quarters decked the funeral hall. The services were attended by the chief mourner, members of the bereaved family and a galaxy of distinguished persons, including Prime Minister and concurrently War Minister General Hideki Tojo, Chief of the Army General Staff Field-Marshal Gen Sugiyama, Inspector-General of Military Education General Otozo Yamada, General Kotaro Nakamura and many other high army officers.

Chief Priest Ryucho Mochizuki of the Honryuji Temple, Yanaka, Shitaya-ku, led a group of Buddhist priests who chanted sutras while the function was going on.

Proxies of His Imperial Highness Field-Marshal Prince Kotohito Kanin, His Imperial Highness General Prince Naruhiko Higashikuni and His Highness Lieutenant-General Gin Ri first paid their homage to the soul of the departed by burning incense. This was followed by incense burning by the members of the bereaved family and all those in attendance.

His Majesty the Emperor was gracious enough to send Chamberlain Nagaaki Okabe to the residence of the late General Tominaga at Kichijoji at 10 a.m. Sunday, the day preceding the funeral, and to grant gifts in memory of the celebrated general.

STATUS OF CONSULATES IN PHILIPPINES ELEVATED

Also Two New Offices Will Be Established at Cebu and Baguio

Domei

MANILA, November 22.—The Japanese consulate at Davao will be raised and restored to the status of consulate-general as well as other consulates and branches established in various parts of the Philippines, it has been decided.

New consulates will be established at Cebu and Baguio, a branch of the Manila consulate-general will be established at Baguio, and branches of the Cebu consulate opened at Iloilo and Bakolod.

Vice-consul Kurata left today to begin preparations for the opening of the Davao consulate-general, and vice-consul Amano for the Cebu consulate. Chosaku Mogaki has been appointed as the new Cebu consul and is scheduled to leave for his post soon.

Subhas Chandra Bose Arrives in P.I. Capital; Is Accorded Welcome

Domei

MANILA, November 22.—Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind, arrived by air at Manila at 3:15 p.m. today accompanied by Chief of Staff Bhonsle, and others. The Indian leader was welcomed by President Jose P. Laurel, Japanese Ambassador Shozo Murata, Supreme Commander Shigenori Kuroda of the Army Forces, the Supreme Commander of the Navy Forces as well as by Foreign Minister Claro M. Recto and other Philippine leaders. Also welcoming the Netaji were representatives of the Indians in the Philippines. The Head of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind left for his lodgings by a car sent by the Government at 3:25 p.m.

DOMESTIC RETAIL TRADE CONTROLLED BY FILIPINOS

All Business in 500 Municipalities in Islands Taken Over From Aliens

Domei

MANILA, November 22.—Fourteen thousand Filipino retailers, distributed in 500 municipalities, are today in full control of the domestic retail trade having succeeded in wresting the country's retail business from the hands of aliens, according to Director Cornelio Balmaceda of the Bureau of Commerce and Industry.

Organized into Retailers' Associations and Provincial Retailers' Federations, Filipino retail business men are now an unquestionable powerful influence in Philippine life, Mr. Balmaceda said.

He further revealed that the total membership in the 501 Municipal Retailers' Associations now functioning runs up to a total of over 7,000 and that the Provincial Retailers' Federations have a combined capital stock of over 4,000,000 pesos.

Local observers recall that one big handicap in the effort toward self-sufficiency before the war in the Philippines was the fact that domestic retail trade was in control of alien hands.

TRADERS' PARLEY PLANNED

Teia Maru Repatriates Also Invited To Conference Saturday

Closing ceremonies of a training course given by the Nippon Trade Society to train men to take part in trade will be held at the Takunan Training Institute at Aitakayama, Shizuoka Prefecture, at 11 a.m. on Wednesday. Lieutenant-General Kichizo Kojima, head of the Training Institute, as well as many other officials will attend.

The same society will invite the traders among the recent Teia Maru repatriates to the Rainbow Grill at noon Saturday and hold a round table conference on various matters. Among those expected to attend are Shinichi Shibuzawa, Chief of the Wartime Economy Bureau of the Foreign Office, Minister Tadakazu Suzuki and many others.

R.B. BOSE APPEALS TO INDIANS TO RISE

Says Fate of U.S. Navy Off Bougainville Will Overtake Mountbatten, Wavell

In another address to his countrymen in India, broadcast from Radio Tokyo Monday night, Rash Behari Bose, Supreme Adviser to the Provisional Government of Azad Hind, appealed to the 400,000,000 people of India to join forces into a solid and united phalanx, and rise, together with the 3,000,000 Indians in East Asia in a concerted effort to crush the Anglo-American enemies at the present historic juncture.

Pointing out that the enemies of Asia's freedom are meeting their doom on all fronts and citing the recent successive defeats suffered by the American fleet off Bougainville Island, Mr. Bose declared: "The fate that has overtaken Roosevelt's men off Bougainville Island in the past three weeks is destined to overtake Mountbatten and Wavell in the Bay of Bengal and on the Indian soil."

The radio address of Mr. Bose, in gist, follows:

Compatriots at home:—

Since the formation of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind on the 21st of last month, at Shonan, the Indian Independence movement carried on by your three million compatriots in East Asia has been consolidated into a firm and implacable steel-structure, commanding invincible fighting potentiality and strength. With every passing day our countrymen's war effort in East Asia is gaining strength and momentum. Behind the three million Indians in East Asia who form the spear-head of the final and decisive attack to be launched on the Anglo-American strongholds in India is the total might and strength of entire East Asia.

Dream Fulfilled

Since the failure of our first War of Independence in 1857, and the subsequent disarmament of the Indian nation, and the consequent enslavement of the Indian people, we had been dreaming about and long-

(Continued on Page 2)

ENEMY FLEEING IN HUNAN AREA AFTER DEFEATS

Japanese Occupy Wuyuangchuan as Chiang Troops Retreat Toward Ching River

CHATIENSHIH ALSO TAKEN

Main Body of 23rd Division Crushed; 6th Division Is Annihilated

Domei

UNDISCLOSED FRONT IN CENTRAL CHINA, November 22.—Crack Japanese Units, which crossed the Yuyang River in pursuit of the Yangtze Defense Corps, by Saturday evening had already occupied Wuyuangchuan, 25 kilometers west of Itu, Hunan Province, and are at present driving in furious pursuit of the enemy fleeing toward the north bank of the Ching River.

The Yangtze Defense Corps had moved out to the Yuyang River in a futile attempt to fight back at the Japanese Forces, but the hard-driving Japanese Units quickly drove out against them and immediately occupied Chatienshih and other strategic points on the river. They tore across the river pursuing the enemy and occupied Wuyuangchuan on Saturday evening. In spite of their boasts the troops of the Yangtze Defense Corps are fleeing in disorder toward the north bank of the Ching River.

A separate Japanese unit caught the main body of the enemy 23rd division on Thursday and encircled and attacked them, scoring great battle results. The defeated enemy was forced to flee toward the Yuyangkwan area. The Japanese Forces are in close pursuit. Another unit caught and annihilated the temporarily organized 6th division and a part of the remnants of the 195th division near Chichihho, 25 kilometers southeast of Yuyangkwan, on early Thursday morning and is continuing its advance.

Air Units Active

Domei

JAPANESE BASE IN CENTRAL CHINA, November 21.—Japanese Land and Air Units operating in the western area of Lake Tungting dealt annihilating blows on fleeing troops of the Chungking 44th army this morning in the vicinity of Tsikiaho, 47 kilometers southeast of Linli, which, together with Izeli, is in Japanese hands.

According to a Chungking officer who was taken prisoner, Chungking's 19th and 55th divisions have also been encircled and are believed to have sustained severe losses.

Meanwhile, another Japanese Unit, which captured Tzeli, is at present dealing punishing blows to two divisions of the Chungking 74th army, south of Tzeli.

Japanese Air Units are also cooperating with the land forces in this fighting by machine gunning and bombing the enemy 74th army troops, who are fleeing Southwest of Tzeli.

Another Japanese Unit, after occupying Linli, advanced to a point 45 kilometers southwest of Linli by yesterday evening.

Chiang Admits Loss

Domei

LISBON, November 21.—The following communique was issued by the Chungking War Council today, according to reports from Chungking: "The Japanese Forces on Friday night drove into Tzuli, strategic point on the road to Changteh, and furious fighting developed in the city between them

(Continued on Page 2)

Courageous Manchoukuo Villagers Capture Three Escaped American War Prisoners

Domei

HSINKING, November 19.—Not taken in by American trickery or cowered by threats, a group of courageous Manchoukuoan villagers recently succeeded in capturing three escaped American war prisoners.

On November 7, three escaped American prisoners appeared at Tuerhhsin, in Hsingan Province. One of them knew a little of the language and in broken Manchoukuoan and signs stated that they were Germans who had been forced down on their way from Tokyo to Manchoukuo. He said that of the six occupants of his plane three had been killed and that the others had made their way to this place. They were hungry, he let it be known, and asked for food.

The Mongolian villagers, however, were suspicious of the actions of the escaped prisoners, and one of them informed a policeman who was just making his rounds. The policeman arrived and with the help of two members of the village defense organization started to take the Americans to a police station.

On the way, the escaped war prisoners whipped out weapons which they were carrying concealed and killed the policeman and wounded one of the village defense corps. The other member, however, ran back and told the villagers what had happened, whereupon some 30 Mongolians immediately formed a posse and searched for the escaped prisoners. They finally found them hiding in the grass and turned them over to the police.

FIERCE BATTLE GOING ON ON 2 GILBERT ISLANDS; FOE'S AIRFIELD BLASTED

3 Fires Started by Our Army Air Units Bombing Tenbi Base

BURMA RAIDS FOILED

Enemy Aircraft Downed Over Allanmyo and Wuntho; Halsey Shifts Command

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, November 21.—Units of the Japanese Army Air Forces in New Guinea moved ahead of the enemy and at 3:30 a.m. on Saturday made a night attack on the Tenbi airfield setting ablaze three points there. A separate Unit hit the area near Finschhafen at 3:10 a.m. on the same day and dealt much damage to the enemy positions.

Enemy Planes Downed

Domei

RANGOON, November 21.—A Bristol Beaufighter, one of the two which raided Allanmyo, 300 kilometers south of Mandalay, was shot down by Japanese machine-gun fire from the ground at 9:12 a.m. on November 14. Another Beaufighter which raided Wuntho 250 kilometers southwest of Myitkyina, at noon, November 18, was also shot down by fire from the ground.

Halsey Shifts Command

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, November 21.—Admiral William F. Halsey, Commander-in-Chief of the American Fleet in the South Pacific, today suddenly carried out a change in the command of the United States air force in Solomons waters, according to a United Press report reaching here from the headquarters of the anti-Axis forces in the southwestern Pacific. Halsely, it is reported, replaced Rear-Admiral Nathan F. Twining with Rear-Admiral Ralph F. Mitchell.

The step is said to have been taken because of the policy to alternate the commanders of "difficult front line headquarters," but it is believed that Twining has been forced to take the blame for the huge losses suffered in the Rabaul raids or in the fighting off Bougainville.

In any case, the fact that Halsey himself admits that the fighting in the Solomons is "hard fighting" and is using such a policy as even changing commanders after a certain period is indicative of the methods the American forces use.

JAPAN GIVING SINCERE AID TO NEW CHINA, SAYS WANG

Asserts Nippon Is Appreciative Of Efforts Being Made by Chinese People

Domei

PEKING, November 22.—Wang Keh-min, Chairman of the North China Political Affairs Commission, returned here yesterday after conferences with Japanese and Manchoukuo authorities.

In a statement issued upon his return, Mr. Wang stressed that the Japanese Government and people are offering sincere cooperation in China's rehabilitation, especially in construction work in North China.

He also declared that Japan fully appreciates the part being played by China as a whole and North China in particular in the War of Greater East Asia.

He furthermore added that the war structure in Japan has been perfected, that commodity supplies are smooth and that the entire people of Japan are putting their total energy into the war prosecution.

TO TRAIN P.I. EX-OFFICERS

Will Be Given Special Course at Constabulary Academy

Domei

MANILA, November 21.—Two hundred former U.S.A.F.F.E. officers who are presently serving in the Philippine constabulary will start a special one month training course from December 6 at the Constabulary Academy in the city.

It was also revealed that 500 additional trainees will undergo a six month course at the same institution in order to qualify for enlistment in the constabulary.

Prisoner Bares Foe's Strategy To Take Rabaul

Special to the Nippon Times

SHONAN, November 22.—An important strategic plan of the United States to wrest back Rabaul by a determined frontal attack on New Ireland and New Britain was revealed by U. S. Army Flight Major Sydney Frank Wharton, Jr., aged 26, who was picked up off Shortland Island, near Bougainville Island, in the Solomons, on November 17 and examined by the Japanese military authorities at a certain base. His statement was corroborated by the papers he carried on his person.

The island-to-island strategy of the enemy in the South Pacific is daily growing more desperate and headlong. As seen from recent developments in this area, the United States is continuing to attack from Bougainville to New Britain regardless of the tremendous sacrifices already suffered and being suffered. What its exact aim is in showing such tenacity has been made clear by the enemy air officer captured off Shortland.

Made Forced Landing

Major Wharton made a forced landing off this island on November 17 and was drifting on a rubber boat when he was picked up by the Japanese. He was taken on the following day to an X X base and was examined. His statement, together with the papers he carried, shed light on the nature of the strategy in which the Americans are engaged.

Major Wharton is from Texas, and his father is Colonel Sydney Frank Wharton who has a post at the Seattle branch of the War Production Board. After graduating from the University of Montana in 1940 he joined the Randolf Institute for training in groundwork for flying as a probationary officer. Following a period of service in the Hawaii Air Corps, he was commissioned to the X X Air Corps where he had been on duty up to the time of the forced landing.

According to Major Wharton's statement, the number of American parachute troops who descended on Choiseul Island was about 300 but half the force suffered heavy casualties under the terrific fire of the Japanese garrison force and barely managed to escape annihilation with the support of the 1,000 or so reinforcements that came in vessels from New Hebrides Island. Even so, more than half the reinforcements suffered heavy casualties. The Americans were amazed by the stiff resistance of the small Japanese garrison force.

Americans' Strategy

The important strategic plan that became known from Major Wharton's statement is that the Americans do not intend to effect a landing in the southern area of Bougainville Island, which has not yet suffered much damage, in view of the recent developments in the landing operations on Bougainville, but to effect a surprise landing in the northern area of Bougainville, at Tarina near the northern tip of the island to be more exact, the plan to be carried out by Christmas.

Preliminary to the execution of this plan, the Anglo-American forces are to attack the Japanese air bases in the Rabaul area by means of a task force built up around aircraft-carriers, while a convoy is to effect a landing at Tarina with Guadalcanal as base. If the landing proves successful, an air base for fighters and medium-sized bombers is to be quickly constructed near Tarina and a campaign of annihilation is to be developed against the Japanese Air Force in the area in parallel to operations by means of a task force. A powerful force massed from the southern part of New Ireland and western part of New Britain is to be used in a frontal attack to take Rabaul at a single stroke.

Prince Wan Returns

Domei

BANGKOK, November 22.—His Royal Highness Prince Wan Waithayakon, who attended the Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations as the Thai Representative, returned here together with the members of his party on Sunday, it was announced by the Thai Government through the radio at 8 p.m. the same day.

Carriers and Battleships Comprise Powerful Attacking Force

LANDING ON NOV. 21

Isles Repeatedly Bombed and Bombarded Since Morning Of Nov. 19

Fierce fighting is now going on on Makin and Tarawa Islands of the Gilbert group where a part of the enemy force landed on the morning of November 21, according to a communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters at 4:30 p.m. on Monday.

The communique added that a powerful enemy force, consisting of aircraft carriers and battleships, repeatedly attacked the two islands since the morning of November 19, bombing them with carrier based planes and bombarding them with their guns.

The communique follows:

"A powerful enemy force, consisting of aircraft carriers and battleships, repeatedly bombed and bombarded Makin Island and Tarawa Island with carrier based planes and guns since the morning of November 19, and a part of its force landed on the two islands on the morning of November 21. Fierce fighting is now going on."

Enemy's Attacks

Domei gives a chronicle, based on the Imperial Headquarters announcements and dispatches from its own front line correspondents, of the enemy attacks on the Gilbert Islands since the occupation by the Imperial Forces. The chronicle follows:

August 17, 1942: American troops landed on Makin Island, but were repulsed by our defense Unit.

September 18 and 19, 1943: A formation of 200 and a few score Consolidated B-24 bombers and Grumman fighters raided Tarawa and Makin Islands and also Nauru Island, formerly under Australian mandate. Twenty-two of the enemy machines were shot down by our Navy air arm and land batteries.

October 14, 1943: Six Consolidated B-24's raided Makin Island, but were repulsed by our land batteries.

October 20, 1943: Six Consolidated B-24's appeared over the Gilbert Islands, but were driven back by our defense Unit.

November 14, 1943: An extended total of 17 Consolidated B-24's raided the same area twice. One enemy machine was shot down by our land batteries.

November 15, 1943: Nine Consolidated B-24's again appeared over the same area, but were repulsed after one machine was shot down and others dealt heavy blows by our land batteries.

The extended total of the invading enemy machines reached about 300, 24 of which were shot down.

One enemy Boeing B-17 plane and one Consolidated PB2Y large-sized patrol bomber plane appeared over Nauru, west of the Gilbert group, on February 10 and September 30, respectively, but were shot down in air duels.

On the morning of October 15, our Navy Wild Eagles encountered one enemy PB2Y plane in the vicinity of Nauru and shot it down.

Strategically Situated

The Gilbert Islands lie in the center of the strategic crescent shaped line binding Otorishima (Wake), strategic point in the central Pacific, with Rabaul, the strategic point in the South Pacific, and lie on the outside of the inner south seas. They are made up of 16 island groups scattered lying between latitude 3 degrees 55 minutes north to latitude 2 degrees 45 minutes south and longitude 177 degrees 15 minutes and 179 degrees 3 minutes east.

The total area is 430 square kilometers (166 square miles) and the distance between the northern and southern extremities of the islands is 430 miles. The northernmost island, Little Makin, lies only 200 miles away to the southeast from the Yaluit Islands of Japan's mandated South Seas Group and was occupied by the Japanese Forces immediately after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

On August 17, last year, about 200 enemy marines landed on Makin from two submarines but were repulsed by the Japanese Defense

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MOUNTBATTEN MUM ON HOPES IN E. ASIA

Refuses to Answer Questions Posed by Disappointed Press In Chungking

Domei

CANTON, November 22.—By refusing to answer any questions regarding the outlook on the East Asian front, Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, Commander-in-Chief of the Anti-Axis Forces in Southeastern Asia, sorely disappointed newsmen in Chungking on November 17. Mountbatten was quizzed at the press conference following his return from Kweilin, according to the Cheng Chi Jih Pao, a Chungking journal.

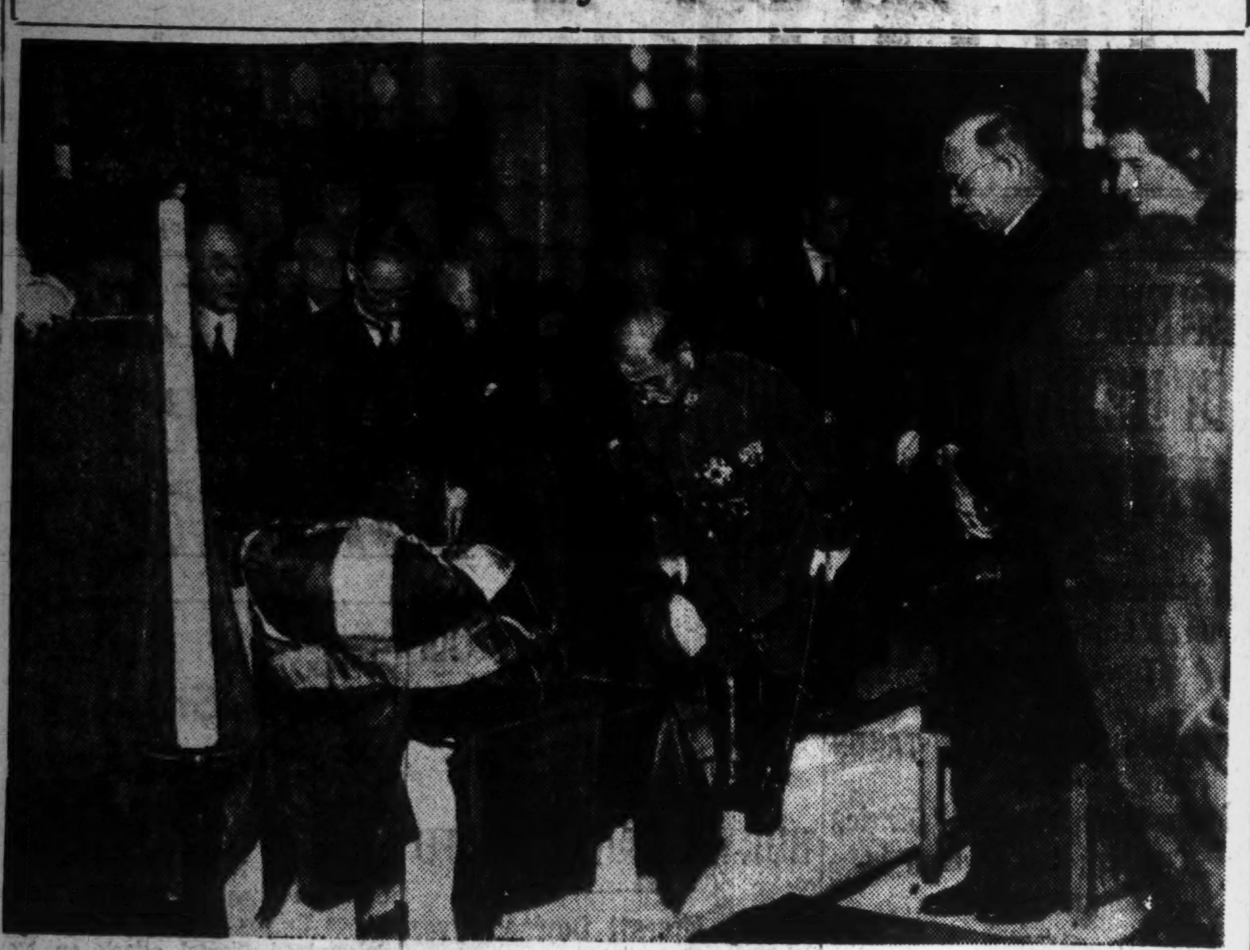
Mountbatten would vouchsafe no optimistic view on the war's prospects and would make no comment whatever regarding the East Asian front.

Clad in the uniform of an Admiral, Mountbatten appeared at the British Embassy. About five inches taller than Lieutenant-General Joseph W. Stilwell, Commander of the Anti-Axis Headquarters in Eastern Asia, he confronted the newsmen with a smile on his lips, the same paper reports.

"I will answer questions regarding the European front but not a word about the war situation in Eastern Asia," he announced. As the newsmen present had all prepared various questions to be put to the commander regarding prospects of that very situation, they were quite disappointed.

Similarly, as regards the European front, Mountbatten only uttered commonplaces, and evaded commitments of any importance. He merely emphasized the value of propaganda in modern war and the correspondents present carried away not a single note of hope for the papers they represented, according to the Cheng Chi Jih Pao.

Arsene-Henry Funeral Rites



His Imperial Highness Field-Marshal Prince Kotohito Kanin is shown in above photo paying respects to the late French Ambassador to Japan. | Charles Arsene-Henry, as Imperial Proxy, at the funeral services held Monday at the Roman Catholic Church, Sekiguchi Daimachi, Koishikawa-ku.

R.B. Bose Appeals To Indians to Rise

(Continued From Page 1)

ing for weapons, for an organized national army, and a strong national Government. That long-cherished dream of our countrymen, nurtured in the breasts of our patriots for 86 years, has been abundantly fulfilled today, thanks to the benign Providence that presides over the destinies of India.

Unlike the First War of Independence in 1857, we have today a powerful and well-organized and well-equipped national Army of zealous young Indian patriots who know no fear or danger in the service of their Motherland, and we have, above all, the inexhaustible resources of the entire region of Greater East Asia, thanks to the all-out support of our firm friend and ally, Japan, and other friendly nations of East Asia. Our final, decisive struggle against Anglo-American aggression in India will, therefore, be launched forth from this grand citadel of Greater East Asia. Within the last three weeks, we have already taken mighty strides forward toward that goal.

Our Provisional Government of Azad Hind has already been recognized by all our Allies in East Asia as well as in Europe. The six great nations of East Asia namely, Japan, Manchoukuo, China, Thailand, Burma and the Philippines which met in an epochal Assembly in Tokyo on the 5th and 6th of this month were fully agreed that India's freedom was an essential pre-requisite for the freedom, security, and prosperity of all Asia and that it was the sacred duty of every one of the participating nations to help India regain her freedom.

Japan's Support Assured

Japan's great Prime Minister, General Hideki Tojo, has repeatedly assured the Azad Hind Government of Japan's unstinting support in the impending campaign against Anglo-American armies of occupation in India. As an earnest of Japan's unreserved support and cooperation in India's freedom struggle, Prime Minister General Tojo pledged to transfer the Andaman and Nicobar Islands to the Azad Hind Government, on the 6th of this month.

The clank of the sword of the Azad Hind Army is heard already on the borders of India, and our enemies, the Anglo-Americans, can hardly disguise their panic at the prospect of our Freedom Army setting foot on Indian soil. Hence Wavell and Mountbatten are desperately racking their heads to stem the tide of the inexorable forces of history from striking down the dilapidated structure of British Imperialism in India. Neither Wavell, nor Mountbatten, nor any other British agent can stem the tide of freedom from sweeping over and pulling down the crumbling structure of British Imperialism in India.

The enemies of Asia's freedom are meeting their doom on all fronts. Roosevelt's much-vaunted counter-offensive against the grand citadel of Greater East Asia is being shattered into smithereens in the waters of the Solomons, at the hands of the invincible Japanese Forces. You have all hard of the successive Naval defeats of far-reaching import inflicted on the American fleet off Bougainville island, during the past three weeks. The Solomons will be the grave stones of America's shattered ambition to dominate Asia, and the bottom of the South Pacific will be the final resting place of Roosevelt's minions who come to rob the nations of East Asia of their newly-won freedom.

Foe's Fate Sealed

The Fate that has overtaken Roosevelt's men off Bougainville Island in the past three weeks is destined to overtake Mountbatten and Wavell in the Bay of Bengal and on the Indian soil. Their vicious schemes to strengthen the chains of slavery on India's populations will be shattered by the same historical forces that helped to shatter the Anglo-American fetters that had bound the peoples of Burma, the Philippines and other nations of East Asia.

Friends, the last pages of British rule in India are being written today in the misery and suffering of Indian masses. Today India's bitter cup of suffering under British rule has reached its brim and is overflowing. The dark night of slavery under Britain is at its densest, but it is the denseness that precedes the outbreak of the dawn, the glorious dawn that has already lit the skies of East Asia with its glowing splendor.

We Indians in East Asia who have already witnessed that dawn, we who have seen the sun of freedom rise in all its glory in East Asia, bring you a message of cheer and hope that the dawn over Indian skies is not far off. Not all the desperate schemes and designs of Mountbatten or Wavell can prevent that dawn of freedom breaking over Indian skies. This is the message of cheer and hope I bring to my suffering countrymen today.

I would like to make it clear to my countrymen, however, that our freedom and independence would by no means be easily won, nor would it be given us as a gift. We must fight bitterly, and with all our might before we can vanquish our foe.

'Crush Enemies'

I therefore appeal to you, my countrymen in India, with all the earnestness I can command, to join your forces into a solid and united phalanx, and rise, together with the three millions of your countrymen in East Asia and the vast armies of the emancipated nations of East Asia, in a concerted and united effort, to crush your enemies at this historic juncture.

Your countrymen in East Asia, rallying to the fiery call of Subhas Chandra Bose, are sparing no effort to carry on the struggle to the bitter end. The three millions of your countrymen have sworn to march to the historic metropolis of India, there to hoist the Flag of Freedom. Is there a single true and loyal Indian who will not cooperate and throw his full forces with these consecrated warriors of freedom of the Azad Hind Fouj? I refuse to believe that there breathes a single Indian on Indian soil who will not feel proud to swell the ranks of these dedicated warriors of freedom.

Friends, the doom of our enemies is definitely sealed. The inexorable laws of history dictate that they must vacate India and leave India to the Indians. No force on earth can help them remain in India. Absolute Victory is assured for us in this struggle.

Bande Mataram.

U.S. Casualties In Pacific War Big and Costly

(Continued from Page 1)

794,000 and one of the Indiana class, $49,540,000. An aircraft carrier of the Hornet class required $31,800,000, a heavy cruiser of the Astoria class, $15,000,000 and of the Brooklyn class, $17,000,000, while a destroyer of the Benson class of 1,650 tons, $5,500,000 it was further revealed.

U.S. Still Mum

Commenting that the United States authorities, bent on covering up the serious losses in the Bougainville area, were continuing to say that no such battles as announced by Japan had ever taken place, Spokesman Iguchi, pointed to an editorial carried in a recent issue of the New York Times entitled, "We Can Stand Truth." In that editorial, revealed Mr. Iguchi, the New York Times declared that censorship which conceals facts was not kind to soldiers.

The editorial stated, according to Mr. Iguchi, that the President had sustained the policy of the Office of War Information to present the facts in letters to the War, Navy and State Departments and went on to declare, "We are to have more realistic pictures of the conflict in news accounts, photographs and news reels. We are not to be misled into believing this is a dream battle in which nobody but the enemy ever gets hurt."

Despite the professed policy of the United States authorities to give out realistic pictures, stated Mr. Iguchi, they are ridiculously silent about Bougainville. Continuing, the Spokesman declared, "The same editorial stated that 'the brutal truth about the war should stimulate the lagging and the discontented at home' and that 'this public does not want to be babied.'"

"But somehow," he added, "the Washington authorities are refusing to pursue a policy which they had promised to their people. The reason is that the 'brutal truth' this time will be too painful for the people and that the public reaction would be even more painful to the war leaders."

Fierce Battle Going on On 2 Gilbert Islands

(Continued from Page 1)

Forces. The islands resemble greatly the Marshall Islands from the palm covered landscape to the language and customs of the inhabitants. Before the war there was commerce with the Marshalls and the native inhabitants hold very friendly feelings toward the Japanese.

North of the equator are scattered Little Makin, Butaritary, Marakei, Abaiang, Tawara, Maiana Abemama, Kuria and other islands and south of the equator are Nonouti, Tabitever, Beru, Nukunau, Onotoa, Tamana Arorae and others.

OFFICIAL DESCRIBES SUCCESS IN SHONAN

Principal Goals Set by Military Administration 2 Years Ago Attained

Domei

SHONAN, November 20.—The Chief of the Nippon Military Administration in Malai said in an interview today that the Administration has attained the three principal goals it established at the outset two years ago, namely: the restoration of order, the development of vital resources, and the attainment of self-sufficiency.

He lauded the excellent work of the police in restoring order, stressing the complete disappearance of gangsterism which he said was found in Shonan before the war.

As for the development of resources, he emphasized the mining of such vital metals as bauxite and tin which he said are greatly aiding the war industries of Nippon.

He said self-sufficiency is being maintained through an all-out production increase. "The secret of production increases lies in leadership," he said. "Japanese technicians today are going into villages and showing the farmers through actual demonstrations how to cultivate rice according to the advance methods of Japanese agriculture." He said he hoped to harvest two crops of rice annually soon through planting different varieties of rice seedlings and through advanced cultivation.

He explained that cotton and high-grade hemp are being planted presently in large-scale on reclaimed lands in order to permit self-sufficiency in clothing while textile-machines are being built speedily throughout Malai.

When asked how the Administration was able to obtain such encouraging cooperation from the native inhabitants, Chief of the Military Administration said: "Cooperation was gained through Nippon's constant spiritual leadership, based upon justice and sincerity. Furthermore, we are not limiting the sphere of our instructions to the people as the British did, but we are trying to give as deep and high an education as possible to the Malai people."

Enemy Fleeing In Hunan Area After Defeats

(Continued From Page 1)

and the Chungking forces. By Saturday the fighting shifted to the southeastern and southwestern suburbs of the city. The losses sustained by the Chungking forces were serious."

Fuehrer's Headquarters

November 20

In the battle area round Kiev, our divisions in counter attacks are continuing to advance despite the tenacious enemy resistance, difficult weather and terrain conditions. Several fierce Soviet attacks for the purpose of bringing relief to their hard pressed troops were in vain.

The town of Zhitomir, occupied some days ago by the enemy, was encircled by our troops and re-captured yesterday. In the town and during the course of the mopping-up operations in the regained sectors, numerous prisoners were taken and a considerable amount of booty fell into our hands.

On either side of Gomel, embittered fighting took place yesterday. While fierce fighting is still in progress southwest of the town all enemy attempts, with numerous tanks and battleplanes, to break through the German lines northeast of Gomel were defeated and the local dents were straightened up in counter-attacks.

West and northwest of Smolensk, all enemy attacks with strong reserves were repulsed again with heavy losses to the aggressors. These enemy attacks partly collapsed in face of our concentrated fire before reaching our frontlines. In the area southwest of Nevel, lively fighting of a local character took place.

On the southern Italian front there was lively artillery and shock troop activity. Our positions were improved southwest of Mignane by our own shocktroops. In the eastern Mediterranean, Luftwaffe formations attacked an enemy naval formation damaging, by direct hits, one enemy cruiser and one destroyer.

Enemy airforce formations by day and night advanced as far as the western Reich border and also penetrated western Germany. Altogether seven enemy aircrafts were shot down while two more were downed over the Atlantic. German aircrafts last night again attacked selected targets in London.

DISCONTENT IN U.S. CONTINUES TO RISE

Letters to War Captives Here, Brought by Teia Maru, Bare True Conditions

The American public's acute dissatisfaction with Government policies due to skyrocketing commodity prices and the increasing occurrences of strikes and shady transactions were revealed by the letters which arrived here on the Teia Maru recently for the war prisoners in Japan, according to Domei.

It so happened that when the Teia Maru docked at the Port of Murmugao, Portuguese India, the Captain of the Gripsholm had requested the Japanese officials on the Teia Maru to take back a large batch of letters for the war prisoners in Japan containing 100,000 in all.

The contents of a letter written by the wife of a certain war prisoner, as revealed by one of the official censors follows:

"I am very happy to know that you are being protected by the Japanese Government as a war prisoner. Being informed that the Gripsholm would carry our letters to Japan I decided to write something about the recent domestic condition in America.

"New York Station was recently razed by fire. It was opined that the anti-Roosevelt faction had instigated Communists to commit this act. Recently, the train running between Washington and New York was attacked by Communists. Many people were killed or wounded.

"We cannot buy stockings now and commodity prices are shooting up. The women are lodging protests with the Roosevelt Government while the men are demanding higher wages. They declare that they will evade conscription should the Government refuse their demands.

"Young men say that they would be willing to fight if they are paid well for doing so.

"The Britishers are having a hard time. It is reported that their monthly ration of sugar only amounts to about a handful for every person. Moreover, they are fighting this war at a tremendous sacrifice in lives.

"The American women certainly will not endure such hardships as undergone by their allies across the Altantic.

"I am eagerly looking forward to seeing you again."

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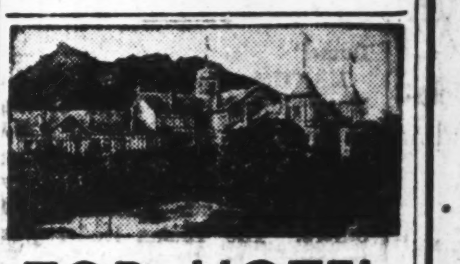
1. Bach-Busoni: Chaconne
2. Brahms: Variations and Fuge on theme of Haendel
3. Chopin: a) Barcarolle Op. 60
   b) Etude Op. 25, No. 1, 2, 9.
   ,, Op. 10, No. 3, 8, 12.
4. Liszt: a) Liebestraum
   b) Etude for Concert in D flat major
   c) Hungarian Rhapsody No. 2.

Admission: ¥3.20, ¥1.60 (Incl. tax)
Advance Booking at PLAY GUIDE, Music Stores and Nihon Seinenkan.



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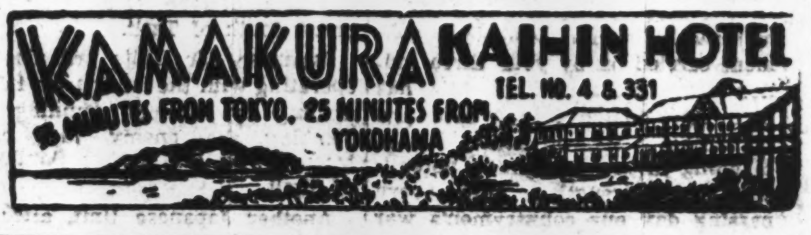

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TOKYO PAPERS LAUD NAVAL AIR VICTORIES

North China Issue and Lebanon Uprising Also Taken Up as Editorial Subjects

The principal newspapers of Tokyo for a week from November 10 to November 16, editorially gave prominence to the great results which were achieved by our Navy in the aerial battles off Bougainville.

The other subjects which received the attention of the newspapers during the period included the reconstruction of the Political Council in North China and the question of the Lebanon in West Asia.

With regard to the results of the aerial battles off Bougainville, announced on November 9, the Asahi and Yomiuri-Hochi described them as the greatest since the victory of Pearl harbor.

The Mainichi said that the news of a great victory had at last come. The Tokyo Shimbun had the headline "Respond to the Brilliant War Results" for the article dealing with the announced war results.

The Nippon Sangyo Keizai gave the title to its editorial on the victory, "We Rejoice in the War Results and Our Thoughts Turn to the Tense War situation."

All the papers were profoundly impressed with the magnitude of the victory and loudly acclaimed the forces which scored it.

Foe Forgets Imperial Navy

The Asahi uttered the warning: "One fact emerges from this great battle, which we must not lose sight of. It is that the determination of the enemy to strike back is stronger than is imagined and the counter-offensive operations of the enemy is expected to be fierce beyond measure.

The Yomiuri pointed out that the fighting off the Solomons is for an island or base. The result will determine the fate of the southwestern Pacific. Moreover, it will have a decisive bearing on the entire war situation in the Pacific.

The Mainichi said that the enemy would find himself under the necessity of re-examining the strategy of advancing at all costs which had been followed by him in the past.

The Tokyo Shimbun, discussing the causes of the defeat suffered by the enemy, concluded that the principal reason was that the whole strategy had been conceived with the object of stimulating opinion at home, without taking into account the presence of the Imperial Navy.

The Nippon Sangyo Keizai held that the effect of the victory on the enemy's future strategy and his morale, apart from his plans involving materials, would be far greater than imagined.

Undue Jubilation Deprecated

All papers were agreed in warning the Japanese people against being intoxicated by the victory news and in stressing that the people must be prepared to make greater exertions than ever toward the extension of the nation's fighting power and renew their determination to bear every hardship in bringing the war to a successful end.

With regard to the war results of the Second Battle off Bougainville, the Yomiuri-Hochi said that the plane bearing the officer who directed the operations failed to return although it had brilliantly performed its duty. The paper said that it was deeply impressed with the fact that Lieutenant Kiyomiya, commander of the unit in the First Battle off Bougainville, and Lieutenant Notomi, commander of the unit in the second Battle, both of whom failed to return, indicating that they had both flown at the head of their men.

The Mainichi in an article entitled, "Conscience of the Imperial Forces," pointed out the accuracy and absolute reliability of the announcements of the Imperial Headquarters, and contrasted the heroism of the two Lieutenants who failed to return to the dastardness of Lawson, author of "Memoir of the Great Air Raid on Dai-Nippon." It said that one cannot but be struck dumb with the American's meanness.

U.S. Public Dissatisfied

The Tokyo Shimbun pointed out that the American Government is endeavoring to conceal the fact of the defeat incurred by its forces in the Air Battles off Bougainville and that there is country-wide dissatisfaction in America with this policy of deception on the part of the Government. The paper felt sure that it will not be long before, it is compelled to distort the facts before they are presented to the people.

With reference to the results of the Third Battle off Bougainville, the Yomiuri-Hochi said; "It is the first time in the world's history of sea warfare that in all the four battles fought in the same area the victory has gone to the same side, as in the case of the Battles off Bougainville.

The Nippon Sangyo Keizai held that there was not the slightest doubt that the war situation in the southwestern Pacific will take on more and more the aspect of a real death struggle.

With regard to the results of the Fourth Battle off Bougainville, the Asahi said that it is not without reason that the spirit of the Japanese people is rising steadily and that the nations and races of Greater East Asia have come to harbor great expectations. It pointed out how anxious America is to engage Japan in a decisive battle. It concluded by saying that the vainglorious American soldiers should be beaten, crushed and wiped out of existence.

The Mainichi said that the battle was another of the reckless challenges to Japan thrown by Roosevelt in an attempt to shorten the war and put a new face on the war situation. The paper concluded by exhorting the people to cooperate wholeheartedly with the Imperial Forces in bringing the present battles to a victorious end.

Region Is Bright Asia

On the subject of the Common Prosperity Region, the Yomiuri published an editorial called, "To Bright Asia" in which it said that there is a bright world on this side of the Indo-Burma border and a dark one on the other side. The bright world, it said, embraces Japan, Manchoukuo, China, Thailand, Burma, Malai, East Indies, and the Philippines, and is in the Common Prosperity Regions. The dark world is found in India, which has been in chains put on by Britain and America for three centuries.

According to the paper, the famine is the greatest question with which India is confronted today. The paper concluded by saying that the Provisional Government of Free India which has been established in Shonan is the only means by which bright Asia can be linked to dark Asia which is India.

With regard to the reconstruction of the North China Political Affairs Commission in Peking, the Yomiuri-Hochi said that the reform will enable North China, as the rear base for the War of Greater East Asia, to play a more important role in the construction of a new China.

The Asahi said that the reform means that the decisive war structure of North China has been established.

The Mainichi hoped that the reformed Political Affairs Commission would be used to the fullest extent in strengthening the structure in North China to permit it to play its part to the full as a supply base in the war.

With regard to the General Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Newspapers which started on November 17, the Asahi held that the meeting was like the gathering of a family. It urged the promoters to see that the meeting be not reduced to another of the international gatherings inspired by old American and British ideas. This was a timely warning, remembering the Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations that had been held a little time before.

Lebanese Urged to Rise

The question of Lebanon is of vital importance to the Japanese people.

The Asahi regarded the raising of the question as an indication of the fact that the Arab race has begun to awaken.

The Tokyo Shimbun warned that the residents of the Lebanon will be treading on dangerous ground in attempting to gain independence through the good offices of Britain. It urged the Lebanese to learn to take care of themselves, and not to allow themselves to be influenced by Britain which has designs on their country.

The Mainichi, in an editorial entitled, "Future of French North Africa," saw in the resignation of General Henri Giraud from the French Committee for National Liberation an attempt on the part of Britain to check American influence by the utilization of the Soviet Union.

The Tokyo Shimbun, in an editorial called, "Advance of Soviet Influence into the Mediterranean," said that the resignation of Giraud, chairman of the French Committee for National Liberation, and the reorganization of the puppet regime in Italy, were influenced by the Soviet Union. The paper was sure that the defeat of Anglo-American diplomacy at the Moscow conference would lead to an advance of Soviet influence into the Mediterranean. It concluded by saying that the Anglo-American attempt to profit by the struggle between Germany and the Soviet Union ended in failure.

Wise Turkey Not Inveigled

In an editorial entitled, "Position of Turkey," the same paper said that a cool-headed man would think twice before subscribing to the opinion that the Cairo conference will end by bringing Turkey into the war on the side of the anti-Axis countries. "We pray," the paper said, "that Turkey will know better than to rely on America and Britain who lack real power and to pull the chestnuts out of the fire for them."

The paper, in another article headed, "Bombing of the Vatican," condemned the attack which it felt was intended to intimidate the Holy See. It urged America and Britain to apologize to the Vatican.

The Asahi published an editorial about Britain, called, "Interim Foreign Policy of Britain", in which it said that all that was achieved by the Moscow conference was a temporary adjustment of relations between the three countries concerned. It pointed out that recently British diplomacy has been directed to utilize America and the Soviet Union by pitting one against the other.

The paper believed that the situation which has arisen from the Moscow conference will lead to an increase in friction between the two schools of thought in the British Cabinet, one of which is represented by Churchill, anti-Soviet, and the other by Eden, pro-Soviet. Incidentally the anti-Soviet element in Britain the paper said, has gained and the pro-Soviet influence declined as the result of the recent two reconstructions in the British Cabinet.

The Tokyo Shimbun, in an editorial called "Whither the Indian Government?," held that the British Government was and is at a loss as to how to deal with the two great questions in India, the famine and the liberation of the leaders of the National Congress Party. The paper predicted that the progress made in the non-cooperation movement in India will be a severe blow to the British in their military operations against Burma.

Admiral Nomura Warns Americans:

SCORES ROOSEVELT AIMS

Former Ambassador to Washington Recalls Treacherous U.S. Actions Prior to Outbreak of War in Article Entitled 'To the American People'

In an article contributed to the Yomiuri-Hochi entitled "To the American People" Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, former Ambassador to the United States, recalls with deep emotion the Japanese-American negotiations which entered the final stage on November 16, 1941, and makes keen observations on the current war situation. Coming as it does on the eve of the second anniversary of the War, the article is of particular significance.

After laying bare the utter incongruity between President Roosevelt's ambition for world domination and the sentiment of the American people, Admiral Nomura says that the fatal blows suffered recently by America off Bougainville in the Solomons should be an opportunity for the American people to ponder over that incongruity. To Japan this is the golden opportunity to turn the year which has been generally called as "The year of a decisive battle" into the year of victory.

"From the very beginning," Admiral Nomura says, "America was diffident of her ability to meet Japan in the arena single-handed. The American leaders knew that Japan was their most dreadful enemy. . . Their estimation of Japan has not changed any since the outbreak of the War. Far from it, the correctness of their estimation of Japan has been brought home to them as they have tasted the might of the Imperial Forces and as East Asia has perfected an indestructible war structure."

Presented herewith is the first instalment of Admiral Nomura's timely article:

Refers to Quebec Parley

The current war situation in the Solomons, especially the foolhardy American counter-offensive being put up in that area, at once reminds me of the decision of the Quebec Conference in August last.

From the utterances by men like British Prime Minister Winston Churchill at the time, it was reasonably clear that, for the first time since the outbreak of the War, concrete deliberations took place at the conference regarding Anglo-American joint operations against Japan. The recent intensification of the fighting in the Solomons is an unmistakable indication of the Quebec decision.

Whether to pursue a "Europe First" policy or to concentrate on the Pacific had been the subject of wide discussions in America prior to the Quebec parley. In the meantime, it was generally thought that the Pacific war would be left almost entirely to the United States, while Britain would take charge of the operations in the Atlantic and the Mediterranean.

At Quebec, however, the Anglo-American war leaders, presumably, went a step further and arranged close cooperation not only in regard to their war objective but also concerning operations in the Pacific. Naturally, the appointment of Vice-Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten as the Commander-in-Chief in the Southeastern Asia area, the transfer of the British Mediterranean Fleet to the Indian Ocean, the shifting of a large American fleet to Rabaul—these steps are all inseparably related to one another.

Enemy Plans Smashed

The crushing blows dealt by the Imperial Navy at Pearl Harbor and off Malay at the outset of the war smashed the Anglo-American tie-up in the Pacific and tore to shreds the so-called military encirclement of Japan. Now, the Anglo-American joint counter-offensive decided on at Quebec has been frustrated at its start.

The latest exploits in the Solomons are highly significant in more ways than one. They will have a far-reaching effect on the future war situation. The American people would do well to realize anew how solid is East Asia's strategic position and how futile are the Anglo-American infestations to destroy this solid outer line.

From the very beginning, the United States was diffident of her ability to meet Japan in the arena single-handed. She knew full well that she had no prospect of winning a war with Japan without British and Chungking assistance. The American leaders knew that Japan was their most dreadful enemy in point of military strength, military morale, national solidarity and geographical position. This I found out while in America as Ambassador. (This point I think I shall have an opportunity to discuss in detail later.) Only, the American war leaders thought that Japan was poor in productive capacity. But even so they did not think that they could beat Japan single handed. Their estimation of Japan has not changed any since the outbreak of the war. Far from it, the correctness of this estimation has been forcibly brought home to the American leaders as they have tasted the might of the Japanese Army and Navy and as East Asia has perfected an indestructible war structure.

Admiral Nomura

As luck would have it, however, the surrender of the Badoglio regime of Italy has resulted in a reserve in Britain's naval strength in the Mediterranean. The domestic situation in America does not permit of a long war, while the longer the war, the more powerful Japan will grow. It was under such circumstances that major operations in the Pacific were decided upon at Quebec.

Cannot Relax Guard

The effect of this decision is clearly seen in the intensification of the enemy's operations in the Solomons and New Guinea. It is only to be expected that America, counting upon the arrival of British reinforcements via the Indian Ocean, will frantically tighten their counter-offensive. We should not relax our guard.

What, after all, is the American strategy in the Pacific? What is she scheming in the Pacific? In the first place, it is to force Japan to a general war of attrition. This, as a matter of fact, was what prominent Americans used to bluster about in my face before the war. The so-called military commentators in America played up this strategy by way of belittling Japan's potentialities and assuring the people of an American victory.

In the second place, there is the island-hopping strategy such as is being employed in the South Pacific. The idea is to secure one island base after another and to approach Japan's heart.

To all appearances, the enemy's general war policy is to obstruct the construction of the Common Prosperity Region and cut off Japan from her sources of supply of vital resources before she has grown too powerful.

At present, the enemy is bent on destroying one block of Japan's outer line. This is what is called the island-hopping or by-path strategy. For instance, Kiska would be a by-path to Attu. The current operations in the Solomons are an illustration of the by-path strategy. In the meantime, the enemy is also looking for a chance to try the same strategy in the north, as witness the occasional reconnaissance flights over Chishima and vicinity. But, of course, the enemy attaches the greatest importance to the Solomons. It was after consultation between General Douglas MacArthur and Admiral William Frederic Halsey, Commander of the United States Fleet in the South Pacific, that the Solomons operations were launched. When General MacArthur said that he would eventually make a comeback in the Philippines, he had in mind the tactics of invading Rabaul and, from there, attack the archipelago. MacArthur also says the the Solomons is the most important war theater, far more important than Hawaii or Alaska.

American Strategy

We are not allowing ourselves to be deluded by the enemy's island-hopping strategy into relaxing our guard against the general war of attrition, which aims to disturb Japan's sea communication routes, obstruct her acquisition of resources and prevent her from sending troops and supplies to the front. For this purpose, America is at present using submarines and aircraft, rather than surface craft. If the American air bases in China were immune from attacks from Japanese attacks, the enemy would menace the communication routes in the China Sea from the air.

Unfortunately for America, however, her own strength alone is inadequate for the successful execution of the above-mentioned two strategies, namely, the attrition war stratagem and the island-hopping tactics. America is conscious of it, and that is why she is accusing Britain of lacking in cooperation.

Britain, thus prodded, attempted the recapture of Burma by way of helping America, but the attempt ended in the tragedy of Arakan. Then, with the appointment of Vice-Admiral Lord Mountbatten as the Commander-in-chief in Southeastern Asia following the Quebec Conference, the Anglo-Americans launched out into new joint operations. Mountbatten, I understand, is to assume charge of operations in Sumatra, the Straits Settlement and Burma. The fact that he is a Vice-Admiral should be borne carefully in mind. From this fact alone it can readily be imagined that the enemy is intent on retaking our Southern regions by starting action in the Indian Ocean.

Then, again, Badoglio's capitulation has considerably lessened the burden on the British Mediterranean Fleet, while a considerable part of the Italian fleet has fallen into the enemy's possession. Admiral Sir Andrew Cunningham, former Commander of the Anti-Axis Naval Forces in the Mediterranean and now Chief of the British Naval General Staff, has declared that Britain will make energetic operations in Burma and the Indian Ocean and thereby cooperate positively in America's fighting in the Solomons. Such, indeed, is what will soon be unfolded before our eyes.

Destroying Enemy by Aircraft

Fully aware of these enemy intentions, Japan is now employing the strategy of destroying the enemy by aircraft at each point. This, I think, is as it should be. The initial effect of this strategy is already seen in the fact that in the battles off Bougainville we are scoring the greatest exploits since Pearl Harbor. I cannot help rejoicing. Greater significance is to be attached to the sinking of enemy capital ships, aircraft carriers, cruisers and other craft in large numbers at a time when, with the concentration of the total Anglo-American naval strength on East Asia, the military situation surrounding Japan has grown momentous. These exploits spell a big success.

We should not think, however, that these exploits will spell fundamental setbacks to the enemy's operations as a whole. The enemy will try willy-nilly to strike back. If he fails in the Solomons, he will try elsewhere. The enemy may change his strategy somewhat, but will keep on trying to strike back with dogged tenacity, relying solely on aircraft and submarines.

(To Be Continued)

Japanese Way of Thinking

(Continued from Page 4)

robustness of health and the cunning of his hand, probably prey to apoplexy. Thereafter his life was one of serene peace and contentment, while his brilliant son-in-law, Arimaro, and his famous disciple, Mabuchi, were fighting the great cause of Kokugaku in the Shogun's capital; and their battle was waged with so much valor and effectiveness that they won at last an honorable status in Yedo which proved a powerful rival to that commanded by the hitherto almighty Kangaku school. Kada Azumamaro died in 1736, at the age of 68, and his body was buried in a southerly spot on the Inari ground, which is made conspicuous by a separate shrine erected in his honor, so that no visitors to the great Fushima Inari can miss it. In 1919 his memory was honored with the posthumous title of the Junior Grade of the Third Court Rank.

(End)

Passed away on Saturday at the St. Lukes Hospital, Tokio

Mrs. Elsa Abegg- Voigt

Funeral Service at the German Protestant Church **(Nakarokubancho, Kojimachi)** on Wednesday, November 24th at 3:00 p.m.

Nach langem Leiden entschlief am Samstag, den 20. November, im St. Lukes Hospital in Tokio unsere liebe Mutter

Elsa Abegg- Voigt

Im Namen der Kinder:

Hans Abegg und Familie, Kobe
Oscar Abegg und Familie, Yokohama
Lily Abegg, Tokio

Die Trauerfeier findet am Mittwoch, dem 24. November, um drei Uhr nachmittags in der Deutschen Evangelischen **Kirche, Nakarokubancho, Kojimachi, statt**

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Nippon Times
Published by The Nippon Times, Ltd.
TOSHI GO, President and Editor

TOKYO OFFICE:
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Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 404, 5357, 5858, 5859, 7003.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyoyubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo 64848.

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
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TOKYO, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1943

Niiname-Sai

Today is Niiname-Sai, the autumnal Harvest Festival, the day when His Majesty the Emperor offers the new grain of the year's harvest to the Imperial Ancestors and partakes of it Himself in a ritual of thanksgiving, while the entire nation also offers prayers of thanksgiving.

Niiname-Sai today will be observed throughout the vast length and breadth of Greater East Asia. Sturdy, bronzed sentinels on far-flung frontiers, Imperial airmen roaring toward enemy bases, columns of khaki-clad men driving with gleaming bayonets through jungles and over rolling plains, and sons of the sea standing by the big guns of warships or within the narrow steel confines of undersea craft will pause for a moment to breathe a prayer of gratitude for the Providence that watches over the fortunes of the Empire of Japan.

And throughout the rest of the world, too, there will be many fellow Japanese whose hearts will be filled with the same spirit of thanksgiving—people carrying on the traditions of this Empire in the great cities of Europe, men and women and children held within the barbed-wire enclosements of enemy internment camps, stalked with tragedy and hardships but deeply grateful nonetheless and proud of the simple fact that they are Japanese.

For today's Niiname-Sai takes on a special significance with the sweeping victories scored in the War of Greater East Asia and with the grand work of constructing a new East Asia, a new order proceeding apace with epochal, history-making strides. Within a little less than two years since the outbreak of this war, from Pearl Harbor down to the sensationally successful sea and air battles off Bougainville Island, Japan has forged ahead with breath-taking swiftness toward the realization of her highest ideals. And because Japan's endeavors have been eminently successful, the entire area of Greater East Asia has also progressed, liberated forever from the ignominious shackles of oppression, standing together as one and fighting with united efforts toward everlasting prosperity and a just new order. Truly, Japan and all the other nations of this region have much to be grateful for.

Niiname-Sai today finds China fully restored its sovereignty, completely restored its rights and independence as one of the great Powers of East Asia; it finds the Philippines and Burma wearing the God-given mantle of liberty and independence; it sees millions of other formerly oppressed and exploited Asiatics given a real voice in self-administration for the first time in centuries. And Japan rejoices because these things are the concrete expressions of her supreme war objectives. These achievements are manifestations of a nation which believes with all its heart and soul in the righteousness of the principle of universal brotherhood and coexistence.

Two years of the greatest war in history, two years of victories and startling achievements, two years of sincerely held beliefs translated into action—and the home front of Japan stands more solidly than ever, keyed to the maximum pitch of efficiency, moving smoothly toward the day of final victory. Rich crops of foodstuffs have been, are, or being harvested and there is a plentiful of other daily necessities to assure the maintenance of the people's standard of living. The victory on the home front has been just as amazingly successful as the victories won abroad.

On this day of thanksgiving, the one hundred million people of the Empire of Japan can only bow with heartfelt gratitude for the gifts of the past, the achievements of today, and the glories of the future.

A Nation Without Scruples

Mrs. Roosevelt, wife of the American President, is reported to have revealed that Marshal Josef Stalin told Cordell Hull, the American Secretary of State, when the latter was in Moscow, that the entire American casualties in this war were about equal to what the Soviets suffer every morning before breakfast. Coming from such a source, the story justifies attention as an indication of the way the United States is waging this war: by letting others do the major part of the fighting.

The old saying that there is honor even among thieves, that even members of the light-fingered clan hesitate to betray each other, does not seem to apply in the case of the American war leaders, who are quite willing to let their partners abroad bleed to death if such an eventuality suits their aims.

The men in charge of America's war efforts look primarily upon the war as a means of forwarding their own political interests—with one eye cocked warily at the barometer of public opinion. Roosevelt wants to be Dictator of the World, supported by a group of minor satellites. Others merely want to be re-elected again, with their private incomes bolstered by "contributions" from profiteer businessmen who stand to garner a few more dollars as the war progresses. But these men know that the fickle public will turn its thumbs down on them if the war losses are too great, if too many of the flower of American youth lose their lives or come backed maimed.

Consequently, these politics-wise American leaders have adopted a doubled-pronged policy of double-dealing. The first part of this policy is to let the armies of their so-called allies bear the brunt of the fighting, suffer the greater part of the casualties. Thus the Soviets have been silently allowed to battle the mighty forces of the Reich, while the Americans stood smugly by and pretended to feel deeply impressed by the "gallant" fight put up by the Soviet forces. They have been lavish with words of praise, but strangely reluctant to give any real aid. The Americans like to play up the fact that they have been sending Lend-Lease shipments of war materials, but they distinctly dislike the idea of sending troops to aid the Soviets directly. One is led to suspect very strongly that the United States wants to see the Soviet Union weakened and crushed under the burden of the war—weakened, that is, without actually falling. One is forced to feel that the United States definitely regards a truly powerful Soviet Union as a menace to the American plan of running the world along their own pre-conceived notions.

Ridiculous as it may seem, a certain group of powerfully and officially backed American commentators have already deprecated the Soviet contributions to the anti-Axis cause. One of these observers has declared that the Soviet forces alone could never be victorious. Another rather strange opinion advanced by these Americans is that the recent Soviet counter-offensives were not the result of inherent Soviet strength, but actually the result of the Anglo-American raids on Germany. In other words, every attempt is being made to discredit the role played by the Soviet forces. The American forces must take the credit, not the Soviets—at least as far as the American authorities are concerned.

But to go back to the aforementioned double-pronged policy of American double-dealing. The second part of this policy, of course, is that perhaps exemplified best by the American tactics in connection with every major battle the American forces have ever been thrown into—merely evading all announcement of anything which might be distasteful to the American public, such as losses of warships, planes or men. This, as has been pointed out numerous times in the past, happened when Pearl Harbor was attacked. It happened again with regard to the sea and air battles off Bougainville Island, when the American forces took a more devastating pounding than they did even at Pearl Harbor.

Where possible, however, the Americans prefer the first part of their policy: letting others take the losses, and snatching the glory through Hollywoodian publicity methods and Rooseveltian logic. The first choice of the American master-minds is to use foreign troops whenever possible, and where this is infeasible, to use troops made up of the down-trodden minority groups in America to lead the charge into the most dangerous zones. Americans try to avoid the real fighting zones altogether, but where this is impossible they like to follow well to the rear of the troops of other nations. They like the rear lines the best, because that is where they have the best chance of remaining alive to grab the credit due to others. Dead soldiers have never been political assets.

TREATMENT OF NEGRO RACE IN UNITED STATES DEPLORED

Discrimination Meted Out in All Fields—Soldiers Prevented From Being Promoted

By TOTARO HOSOIRI
(From the Taiheiyo)

The history of America has from its beginning been burdened with the negro problem. Since the first arrival of a small number of negroes in 1619, the problem of negroes, as an issue difficult of solution in American economics, politics and society, has been associated, directly or indirectly, with many historical events, big and small. The North and the South were at odds over the negro problem. As America gradually expanded her territory from the East coast to regions farther inland, there arose a series of political and economic conflicts between them concerning the advisability or otherwise of adopting the system of negro slavery, which culminated in the Civil War (1861-65). This great national crisis was overcome by the victory of the North, which took the emancipation of slaves for its slogan, but the negro problem still remained without a concrete or fundamental solution. In peacetime, this problem does not present very serious aspects, but in wartime, like the present, when the concentration of the entire resources of America on the conduct of the war is an imperative necessity, it assumes very grave dimensions as a political or a social problem.

Discrimination Against Negroes

Immediately before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, there were still in the Southern States some 9,500,000 negroes. The migration of negroes into the North which will be dealt with later on, gave rise to the negro problem in the North and as negroes became awakened in the new environment of the North, they gained an insight into the role allotted to them in America. This negro awakening dealt a blow to the social system in the South where negroes were most particularly discriminated against and to America as a whole also. The big riot caused by 500,000 negroes at Harlem in the city of New York in 1937 was one manifestation of this trend. The negro problem is not an isolated issue, nor can it be solved as a question concerning the negroes only. The question is whether America will give them freedom in the true sense of the term, so that they may play their part as American citizens side by side with white Americans.

The age of reconstruction (1865-77) following the Civil War was apparently an age in which the negroes could improve their position, but it only served to prove the deep-rootedness of the slave system in the South. The slave system was practically revived in new economic and social forms, reflecting the peculiar characteristics of the South. The development of capitalism in America in subsequent years made it impossible to eliminate slavery completely and to create a society free from discrimination.

Migration of Negroes

The migration of negroes into the North stood out conspicuously as a big social problem during the first World War.

According to the census taken in 1930, (1) the number of negroes in the North who were born in the South increased from 737,423 in 1920 to 1,355,789 in 1930, (2) 58 per cent of the negroes living both in the North and in the South were born in the South, and (3) in all Southern States except Delaware, West Virginia, Florida, Arkansas and Oklahoma, the negro population was on the decrease.

The migration of negroes bears an aspect of concentration on big cities. One-third of the entire negro population in America is to be found in the four big cities of New York, Chicago, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

The main economic reason for this negro migration was the increased demand for labor in the North on account of industrial development—the expansion of the munitions industry in particular. In this connection, the payment of higher wages in the North than in the South may be noted. Among other causes may be mentioned that in the negro zone or in the cotton plantation zone in the South, cotton blight ravaged the plantations in 1915 and 1916 and also that there developed in the South a system of slavish service for the repayment of debts, which was virtually an altered form of the slave system. Among the political and social causes, we may mention discrimination in the law courts in the South, the denial of franchise, the segregation of negroes from the white community, and the poor equipment of school education for negro children. In the North, there was less discrimination than in the South against negroes in education, in politics and in other respects.

The state of migration of negroes into Northern cities may be gathered from the following table:—

Years	Settled in rural districts	Settled in urban Districts
1890	80.6%	19.4%
1900	77.3	22.7
1910	72.6	27.4
1920	66.0	34.0

There was a two per cent increase in the negro population in the South between 1910 and 1920, while the negro population in the States north of the Mason and Dixon Line witnessed a 44 per cent increase during the same interval. It is presumed that there was the migration of some 750,000 negroes during this period.

Migration Encouraged

It was in this period also that a large number of employment agents found their way into the South in order to recruit laborers for factories in the North. The negro newspapers and noted negro leaders encouraged the migration of negro laborers, while, on the other hand, landowners in the South tried to check this exodus of negro labor by dint of their money power. A sordid scramble for negro labor thus took place between Northern and Southern capitalists.

The migration of negroes into the North improved their economic condition, if temporarily, but the heavy influx of negroes gave rise to a grave problem in many Northern cities. (1) The Federal Legislature took up seriously the question of habitation and sanitation for negroes. (2) There was an increase in negro crimes. Even allowing for some exaggeration in white Americans' reports, there was, in fact, a marked increase in cases of negro immorality and crime, juvenile negro crimes especially. (3) Closer contact with white Americans in the North than in the South led to increased racial prejudice and conflict.

These negro settlers were occasionally the victims of riots in various Northern cities. For instance, some 6,000 negroes were driven out of their homes in East St. Louis, Illinois, in 1917, 150 of them being either killed or wounded.

One notable result of the migration of negroes was the coming into being of the negro urban labor class, which led the movement for the emancipation of American negroes. This movement in which they claim equality bids fair to become intensified in the present war situation.

Participation in War

Negroes willingly took part in the former World War because they thought that their participation as armed soldiers would contribute to the speedy elimination of discrimination against them. During the progress of that war, however, the negroes were subject to shameless and open discrimination everywhere at the hands of the American army and the American public. Noted persons in Southern States cried out against the mobilization of negroes for military service. Negroes in the army were forced to do the amount of work or fighting beyond their capacity. There was a strong tendency to put them to the kinds of work distasteful to white Americans or to make them fight on the fighting lines where there was little prospect of winning distinction.

The Mobilization Office was staffed by white officers exclusively. In the Southern States, discrimination against negroes was more marked than elsewhere. Negroes with a large family to support were forcibly mobilized when white Americans in similar family circumstances were exempted and when even unmarried white Americans were in many cases, exempted through interest or through money power. Notwithstanding the fact that the negro population at the time constituted 10 per cent of the total American population, 13 per cent of the American troops were negro.

Negro physicians and dentists were compelled to serve as common soldiers in utter disregard of their occupation, qualifications, while negro nurses were not given employment in sufficient numbers on the ground that the authorities could not afford to provide adequate accommodation for them who were to be quartered separately from white nurses.

Promotion Blocked

Efforts were made to block the way for the promotion of negro soldiers. Colonel Charles E. Young was a negro officer of the highest rank in 1917 when America entered the war. In order to prevent his further promotion, white officers contrived to get him forced into retirement on the ground of high blood pressure and then soon afterward got him taken into active service again. This curious procedure was taken because it is so provided in the American army regulations that a retired officer who has been taken into active service again need not be given promotion.

The treatment of discrimination extended to negroes within American barracks and the contempt in which negro soldiers were held by the American people generally were beyond description. They were even inflicted bodily injuries by white soldiers. They were confined in the barracks without justifiable reason, their traffic was forbidden in certain quarters or they were punished severely for slight or no offenses. Medical treatment, food, clothing and accommodation available in barracks for negroes were inferior. In the Southern States it was by no means rare that negro soldiers were stoned by the white public or otherwise exposed to all kinds of outrage. It is recorded that in August, 1917, thirteen negro soldiers were strangled to death in the city of Houston, Texas, because they tried to defend themselves.

During the first World War, nearly 400,000 negro troops were sent to France, and these supplied 75 per cent of the labor required by the American Expeditionary Army. The negroes were constantly employed on the work of building roads, unloading cargoes, burying the killed and other kinds of labor. In France, the negro troops were subjected to constant discrimination and calumny. Colonel Allan J. Grear of the 92nd Division, in a letter to Senator K. D. McKeller, urged the necessity of exempting all negro officers and men from military service. In this communication, negroes were denounced as mean, cowardly and given to lying, but these charges were false. Some negro troops were honored for bravery and the negro officers who commanded the 8th Illinois Regiment were recipients of more citations and decorations than any regiments which fought in France. The most disgusting affair was that a document in which French officers were urged to accord discriminatory treatment to negroes was issued by General Pershing's headquarters through a French body of missionaries. This document, in which negroes were abused in a most scathing manner, mentioned, among other things, that, although American citizens, negroes were looked down upon by white Americans and that they were notoriously deficient in knowledge, in prudence and in vocational conscience.

Is Now More Acute

The negro problem presents itself in a more acute form in the present World War. There is no saying but that the pent-up discontent of negroes may find a violent explosion at any moment. This is, indeed, a unique opportunity for them to extend their rights. They are fully qualified to demand equality and true emancipation. It is interesting to see how America is going to deal with this problem. The census taken in America at intervals of ten years shows that the negro population is on the increase, as the following table shows:—

	White	Negro population	Other	Total
1900	66.809.196	8.833.994	351.385	75.994.575
1910	81.731.957	9.827.763	412.546	91.972.266
1920	94.820.915	10.463.131	426.574	105.710.620
1930	108.864.207	11.981.143	2.019.696	122.775.046
1940	—	—	—	131.669.275

The number of negro laborers in the heavy industry, which is closely bound up with the conduct of the war, shows a high percentage worthy of serious attention. According to the Monthly Labor Review for September, 1940, the percentage of negroes among the employee was as follows:—

	Per cent
1930	12 8
1935	10.0
1938	9.6

The decline as recorded in 1938 was due to the economic depression experienced in America in that year. The percentage showed a gradual rise until in 1940 it was shown that negroes constituted 9.7 per cent of all laborers in the iron industry. The enforcement of the registration of aliens after August of the same year further increased the demand for negro labor. The negro problem is one which cannot be solved economically, but the part which economic matters will play in its solution cannot be disregarded.

After all is said and done, however, it is obvious that this problem cannot be solved unless white Americans are disabused of their sense of superiority and are cured of their mentality of discrimination and prejudice.

In the War of Greater East Asia, the negro problem is affecting the morale of the American officers and men on the fighting lines, directly or indirectly, and there is every indication of its developing into a serious social issue.

In the present war, as in the former World War, negroes are recruited in the American army, and there are plans to create mixed regiments of whites and negroes, to appoint negro as naval officers and to employ them as ships' officers. In the political sphere, the abolition of discrimination against negroes and the appointment of negro advisers to the Government are claiming attention. It remains to be seen how far America will be able to mobilize negroes for strengthening her fighting power by compromising on these issues, thereby averting friction with negroes. The negro problem is America's vulnerable point, and the efforts to be made hereafter by the American authorities to patch it up to prevent its destructive effects on the prosecution of the war deserve careful attention.

JAPANESE WAY OF THINKING

Kada Azumamaro

By SANTARO
Of the Nippon Times Staff

Part V

Of Kada's many-sided studies the most important were of course those on the "sacred writings," i.e. Kojiki, Nihon Shoki, Norito (Shinto liturgy) in which he as learned Shintotist had great advantages over the lay scholars. There is one curious fact about his mode of instruction respecting the "sacred knowledge" which apparently is inconsistent with his vaunted principle that learning is public property and not to be monopolized by any persons. While he freely communicated his findings on other classical works, he made a rule never to impart his "secret" knowledge about the holy writings, as, for instance, the meaning of the names of the deities, except to those he admitted on the rolls of disciples.

We know that Kada condemned in the severest terms imaginable the practice then in vogue among certain of professional masters of poetry known as "Kokin Denju," which was to teach the "secret" meaning of some of Kokinshu poems to special pupils under strict oath of secrecy. He denounced it as a regular fraud, a cunning device invented by mercenary poetry-mongers to embezzle gullible students. There was no secret meaning, he declared, about any poem of Kokinshu anthology other than that one might find by one's study, so that as long as there was the book to read and a mind to study it, there was no need of anything like secret "Denju." Kada's disciples and their disciples were equally vehement in decrying Kokin Denju; Moto-ori Norinaga, for instance, called its adherents "traitors of national literature."

Doctrine of Economy

It seems to us, however, that Kada and his despised dispensers of "Kokin secrets" had a certain mystic justification for withholding their esoteric knowledge from the less educated of their pupils; for there is always a fear that too frank or popular an exposition of sacrosanct matters might cause misunderstanding in immature minds or even exert a desecrating effect upon reverenced doctrines, as it is well-known that books like Kojiki and Nihon Shoki contain many passage which may seem to the uninitiated not quite moral or decent. Their motive therefore was not unlike that embodied in the doctrine of "reserve" or "silence", so called, upheld by early Christian theologians like Origen, who thought it "prudent" to keep silence on certain doctrines till their pupils had made enough progress in their faith to be able to learn deeper truths without stumbling.

What is sacred in almost every language is often synonymous with "secret" or "forbidden." Kada was the first great Kokugakusha who gained some precious glimpses into the inner heart of our ancient scriptures, and these he communicated through his chosen disciples to the successive generations of Kokugakusha who must find in them an ever-fresh source of inspiration to carry on the great tradition of national learning through ages eternal.

With all his spirituality and idealism, Kada was also a social reformer, not without a strain of political aspiration characteristic of a discontented soul. His experience as officer-holder in Yedo and rival of better-paid Kangakusha must have given him no small incentive to improve the conditions of Kokugakusha, or to make the world a more comfortable place for them to live in. To better one's conditions or the social conditions around one, what was to be done? A good pattern must be found after which to remould the world, and it could be found either in some foreign country or in the past history of the nation. Of a foreign country there was only one, namely, China, of which, however, Japan had had quite enough; so the only model after which the minds of the age might be reshaped was to be sought in the ancient history of Japan. Hence Kada's inspired zeal to make the glories of the age of the deities revive in contemporary world.

Happy Old Age

We seem to espy in some of his tanka melancholy strains, as of a man who thinks he is not doing quite as well as he ought to be in this world; of which we may cite one famous specimen:

"Kyo mireba kino-o no fuchi wa
asaka-gata
"Shiho no michi-hi zo yo no
sugata naru."

(What yesterday seemed a deep abyss of waters I find to be the drying mud-bank of today: the ebbing and flowing of the tide, methinks, is a true portrait of our life in the world.

A perfect gem of melody in thought and diction, the poem will recall a Buddhist sutra. After his 60th year—soon after his celebrated Keibun was written—Kada lost the

(Continued on Page 3)

NATIONAL STRUCTURE OF P.I. STRENGTHENED

Kalibapi Infuses New Spirit in People

By KYO MURAMATSU
(From the Jikyoku Joho)

The stage for the Philippine independence ceremonies was set for October 14 in Manila. From early that morning, people in formal attire, thronged toward the Assembly Building where the independence ceremonies were to be held.

Then, came the proclamation of independence by President Laurel. At this great moment, tears could be seen streaming down his cheeks. President Laurel swept these tears from his eyes as he thundered out for all the world to hear, the proclamation of independence. Again, during the flag raising ceremony of the national flag of the Philippines, tears glistened in the eyes of the two aged heroes of the past revolution, General Aguinaldo and General Artemio Ricarte who had the honor of being the flag raisers. When the national flag, unfurled to the tune of the national anthem, half a million voices shouted, "Banzai! Banzai!" Just one national flag of the Philippines was raised. Isn't this, indeed, the national flag of independence? The rejoicing of the Philippine nationals was really in this fact. Thus, the independence of the Philippines was established.

But, what is the outlook for the future of the independent Philippine nation? During this all-out war, it is not an easy matter to proclaim and establish her position as a new nation and to manage her national affairs. Fortunately, for the Philippines, she has one positive support. And that is, she is an integral unit of Greater East Asia. The Filipinos are Asiatics and their nation is situated in Asia. Along this line of the New Order, the future prosperity of the Philippines is assured.

Is a Republic

The New Philippines is a republic. The President is the leader of the nation and, at the same time, is the center of politics. According to the Constitution, there is no Vice-President and no Premier. Consequently, the President stands at the head and leads the Cabinet members. Simplification of the national powers with the President at the center can be seen here. Public opinion has been unified.

But now, the eyes of the Philippines have been broadened by Japan to Greater East Asia and then to the world. The establishment of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is a great stride forward in this country's politics. An Embassy will be set up in Tokyo and an Ambassador sent. The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Claro M. Recto, has appointed Jorge B. Vargas who did brilliant work as Administrator under the Japanese Military Administration, as Ambassador to Japan.

As President Laurel had said at a press conference on the night of his inauguration, the stability of civil administration is the most vital national problem. Relief to the families of the war dead, increase in the wages of laborers, increase in the salaries of the minor government officials, etc. was put into action following their unanimous approval at the special session of the Assembly, the first since the establishment of the new republic.

Foundation Firmly Established

Through the success of such policies as these, the foundation of this new nation will be firmly established. There are no political parties in the new Philippines. The various existing parties were absorbed into the newly created Kalibapi on December 8 of last year and have emerged as a purely spiritual organization for the establishment of independence. It is believed that, hereafter, the Kalibapi will not change its characteristics and will provide a great spiritual background for the politics of the Philippines.

On the other hand, what is the economic aim of the new Philippines? Needless to say, it is the establishment of a self-supporting nation. Before the war, it was an economy wholly dependent upon America. But, since the war, with the American defeat there, it was natural that a revolution in the economic policy be brought about. The agricultural areas were reorganized and sugar cane fields occupying great areas were changed into cotton and rice fields. The change from the tragic colonial economy to independent economy was accomplished in this manner.

The people of the Philippines have finally gained a position in the world through their independence. Four hundred years ago, the Philippines had an estimated population of 800,000. Today, it is 1,800,000. That rate of increase is amazing. Recent statistics have shown that there is a natural increase of 300,000 every year which proves how rich they are in racial potentiality. This race has the true awareness of an Asiatic race. The firm foundation of a nation will be attained with the establishment of a nation of the Filipino race.

Fruits of Wisdom

Every man's life lies within the present; for the past is spent and done with, and the future is uncertain.—Marcus Antoninus.